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SCHOOL
AND
FINANCIAL REPORTS,

OF THE

TOWN OF DUBLIN,

Rendered March, 1865.

PETERBORO:

TRANSCRIPT OFFICE, ----- K. C. SCOTT, PROPRIETOR.

1865.

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SCHOOL REPORT.

IN reviewing the character and conduct of our schools during the past year we find that the war has unfavorably affected them in two respects. It has increased the cost of instruction, and it has diminished the number of good teachers. These deleterious influences seemed so large at the beginning of the last season as to cause much concern for the welfare of our winter schools. It affords us much pleasure to report so favorably as we may of their progress and condition.

In the first place it might be supposed that our school terms last year must have been very much shorter than they have hitherto been. But a comparison of the school tables for the years 1844, '45, and '46,—twenty years ago—shows us that the average length of our schools was twenty-two weeks and a half, in what perhaps would generally be fixed upon as the palmiest time in their past history. Or if you come down ten years, and take the average for the three years 1854–56, you will find their length to have been twenty-one weeks and a third. But the average length of our schools just closed is twenty-one weeks. This certainly is very much better than could be expected when you consider that the average monthly wages of summer teachers, including board twenty years ago was only about ten dollars, and ten years ago it was only about twelve dollars, while our last summer teachers received in the average about eighteen dollars and a quarter.

Or compare the wages of the winter teachers. The average wages for the three years above given, twenty years ago, was twenty dollars a month. Eight teachers out of nine were males. The average wages to males ten years ago was not quite twenty-three dollars. Female teachers received about twelve dollars; less than two teachers out of three were males. But in the schools just closed more than two thirds of the teachers were females, who received on the average twenty-four dollars and seventy-two cents,—more than twice the wages paid ten years ago; while the male teachers received in the average thirty-six dollars and sixty cents.

The fact in regard to this matter seems to be that you, citizens of Dublin, have been moved to increase your appropriations for the support of our schools almost as fast as the expenses of living have increased, or have found some other way of making the terms of about their usual length. Thus the town twenty years ago raised only nine hundred dollars for the support of its schools. Ten years ago it raised about ten hundred and fifty dollars, while since that time the annual appropriation has been twelve hundred dollars. The public spirit which has led the Harrisville district to raise one hundred dollars in addition, that a very satisfactory school might not come to a premature close, is very highly to be commended. In this way the average length of our schools has been nearly preserved.

And then in regard to well qualified teachers, it was much to be feared that our winter schools, especially would suffer from the drain which the war has made upon our energetic young men; and when we heard in the early part of the term of trouble in two or three districts we were ready to entertain gloomy forebodings as to the issue of the winter's work. But now we have to report a failure, it is true, in one district, but in every other school a term of more than average excellence. The Committee at one time proposed to mention in this report five out of the ten schools most deserving of commendation. But it would perhaps be impossible, it certainly would be very invidious, to mention what *one* school, not to say four schools, should be ranked in its second half. Perhaps we shall be pardoned the Irishism if we say that they all nine belong to the first half.

But the school in No. 4 was a failure. The Committee were not informed of the matter until the teacher had resigned her

place and so have no means of deciding impartially the reason for her ill success. We can only say that at the commencement of the school the prospects were unusually flattering. The teacher had, years ago, been tried in town for several terms.—Each of her former schools had seemed an improvement upon the previous one. She came to us last fall with a larger experience gained elsewhere. Her manner of conducting the school exercises and her bearing towards her pupils seemed to promise yet further improvement. But for some unknown reason the school grew disorderly and ceased to be profitable. The teacher resigned before the close of the sixth week.

There seemed no reason why our summer schools should not be as prosperous as usual this year. We suppose they have been. But, as we have before observed, we do not think they receive their due share of attention from the community, nor are their teachers always as competent for their place as are those of the winter schools for theirs. If a slighter acquaintance with books will answer for the teachers of our younger children, these yet do need the care of large womanly and motherly natures. They need to be intrusted to those who have more maturity of character and more fondness for children and greater ability to interest and instruct them than we sometimes find in those who have them in charge.

We have no failure to report in the summer schools of the last year, and several of the schools had extraordinary merit, but we do not feel as well satisfied with them as with those of the winter. We think we saw evidence that all the summer teachers gave themselves to their work with commendable conscientiousness but some were either too young or were not well qualified by nature or by previous preparation for the care of children.—We think however that the teachers in the Second, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth and Tenth Districts, were well qualified for their work, and quite successful in it. In No. 5 there was no summer school.

The following persons served in the several Districts as PRUDENTIAL COMMITTEE :

Number 1, Mr. JONAS B. PIPER.

" 2, " HENRY KIBLING.

Number 3, Mr. NATHAN WHITNEY.

- " 4, " DEXTER DERBY.
- " 5, " BENJAMIN P. HARDY.
- " 6, " HENRY ADAMS.
- " 7, " FRANKLIN M. SMITH.
- " 8, " AMOS PAGE.
- " 9, " BELA MORSE.
- " 10, " LUTHER P. EATON.

As we have implied, some of these undoubtedly found the work of securing competent teachers a task of more than usual difficulty. The pains which several of them took in this matter came under our special notice. And so far as we know they all rendered their important services heartily and faithfully.

At the usual time for the examination of the summer teachers, namely, on the Saturday nearest the middle of May, the Committee met with six candidates who were all approved.—The readiness and intelligence of a portion of these candidates made their examination unusually satisfactory and even brilliant. The teacher of the Eighth District had been previously examined. Those employed in Nos. Two and One were respectively examined on the morning of the day in which they commenced their schools, that is on the 21st and 28th of May. We state this fact mainly to express our regret that it should ever be found necessary to defer this important matter to so late and inconvenient an hour. This town has thought it best, almost without exception, to commit the oversight of its schools to the care of three persons instead of one. Perhaps the Committee need the counsel and help of each other in no other part of their ordinary work so much as in this of the examination of teachers. But it is difficult to get the Committee together at any other times than those which have been before agreed upon for meeting. It is absolutely impossible for them all to meet, if one of their number lives five miles off and the somewhat unreasonable request is made of some one member that the Committee decide, between breakfast and half past eight o'clock in the morning, whether the teacher is qualified to commence her school.—Matters are made still worse if the teacher actually commences

his work and afterwards one of the committee is indirectly informed that the school has begun, and we are requested to examine the School and the TEACHER.

The following young ladies were put in charge of our Summer Schools:

District No. 1, MISS FLORA E. PARKER, of Dublin.

- " " 2, MRS. EMILY A. MATTOON, of Ashburnham, Ms.
- " " 3, MISS MINNIE A. SAWYER, of Jaffrey.
- " " 4, " SARAH FRANCES CAMPBELL, of Jaffrey.
- " " 6, " L. IRENA HALL, of Westmoreland.
- " " 7, " ESTHER ANDREWS, of Gloucester, Ms.
- " " 8, 1st term, Miss FRANCES A. ALCOCK, of Hancock.
2d term, Miss SARAH A. FLETCHER, of Peterboro'.
- " " 9, MISS CYNTHIA MARIA TOUNSEND, of Dublin.
- " " 10, " MARY F. GILCHRIST, of Hancock.

Four of the summer teachers were engaged to take charge of their schools also through the winter; a severe illness however prevented one of the four from fulfilling her engagement. It came to our knowledge that only two schools would commence at the usual time for the winter term to open, and that only one teacher would be ready for examination on the previous Saturday afternoon. We were compelled therefore to examine each of the new winter teachers separately.

The schools were conducted by the following persons:

District No. 1, MR. CHARLES H. SMITH, of Dublin.

- " " 2, Miss ELLEN E. LEONARD, of Exeter; resigned at the end of the 2d week; MR. HENRY C. PIPER, of Dublin.
- " " 3, Mr. E. F. MERRIAM, of Jaffrey,—resigned at the end of the 4th week; Miss EMILY L. MORSE, of Dublin.
- " " 4, Miss ELLEN M. TAGGARD, of Nelson.
- " " 5, " LOUISA V. LEARNED, of Dublin.
- " " 6, " ELIZA ADAMS, of Dublin.
- " " 7, " ESTHER ANDREWS, of Gloucester, Mass.
- " " 8, Mr. W. T. DARLING, of Leyden, Mass.
- " " 9, Miss CYNTHIA MARIA TOUNSEND, of Keene.
- " " 10, " MARY F. GILCHRIST, of Hancock.

In the matter of instruction our teachers have generally done quite well during the past year. Penmanship has been neglected we believe in no school. Geography has been more intelligently studied. With these exceptions we think the criticisms of last year's report may be applied to this year's work also.

One of the most serious mistakes which we make in early education, is that we do not pay enough attention to the right meaning and use of words. Accuracy of speech is one of the strongest bulwarks of truth. Truthfulness lies at the very foundation of a manly and worthy character. It holds in the case of this virtue vastly more than in the case of any other that a regard for it binds and keeps men together in peaceful, orderly and prosperous communities. "We are men" says an old French Philosopher* "and we are held together by speech."— But the only ground on which we can justify the support of our common schools at the public expense is the public advantage. If that advantage is so largely promoted by an acquaintance with the meaning of words and their correct use, it is clear that a very important part of a teacher's work is to use words properly and understandingly herself, and to see that her pupils do the same. Summer teachers, usually more inaccurate in this respect, should on the contrary be more exact. The Dictionaries now on *all* the teachers' desks are there quite as much for the teachers' use as for the scholars'. The former will have the most frequent occasion to use them. Too many of our teachers have not attended sufficiently during the past year to the proper and exact definitions of words by their pupils. Rather than be satisfied with an incorrect or inexact definition it would often be better not to have required the meaning at all. For the assent of the instructor to a faulty answer clinches an error in the child's mind. Untold mischief sometimes hence results. It is no extravagance, it is the sad truth, that thus in a moment an error is enforced and a prejudice given in childhood which sometimes has perniciously affected the mental character for years of matured life.

The Reading in some of our schools has not been as distinct, nor the pronunciation in the case of one or two schools been as carefully attended to as we wished. Generally however the failure has been rather in energy of manner and propriety of emphasis. These are matters to which the attention of most of

*Montaigne.

our teachers needs to be much more turned. They should also give to their pupils more abundant examples of correct elocution than they are generally inclined to give.

Grammar is better studied now than it was a few years since. The mischief wrought by the substitution of the study of a technical and superficial Analysis, for that of the elements of English Grammar has been much lessened. Still in the case of several schools neither teacher nor scholars have paid sufficient attention to this study. Our schools seem to us very much to need a more intimate acquaintance with the principles and practice of Grammar on the part of some of our teachers, and more suitable text books. It was noteworthy that the teacher who sustained the poorest examination in Grammar made the most account of Analysis in instruction.

Colburn's Arithmetic, also, has not yet secured among all our teachers and scholars so faithful students or so learned adepts as this "only faultless text book" has a right to demand. Because of its somewhat superficial study of late years in our schools we suppose it is, that the teachers themselves sometimes sustain so imperfect an examination in it. And of course they can not teach what they themselves do not understand.

We have not the means of estimating the *comparative* attention paid to composition during the year. Several of the schools kept up the profitable School Papers which seem to be well nigh a *peculiar* institution of Dublin,—except as the example may have been followed in other towns. This manner of interesting the pupils in composing can perhaps hardly be improved upon. The Registers say that the number of scholars who have written compositions in the several districts last winter were twenty-four in No. 1, seventeen in No. 2, nine in No. 3, seven in No. 5, five in No. 6, five in No. 8, and eighteen in No. 9. In the summer schools there were five in No. 1, sixteen in No. 2, five in No. 3, seven in No. 4, eight in No. 6, and seven in the first term in No. 8.

We regret that we are called upon to ask the attention of some of the Districts to the care of their school houses. We must first however express our gratification at the neat appearance on last examination day of the washed up floors in the houses belonging to the Seventh and Ninth Districts, and that reports reached us of the scholars' regard to neatness at other

times. Neatness, the proverb makes next to godliness. We are perhaps not enough aware how near akin the two qualities are. Common speech proclaims the fact of the kinship abundantly. Such phrases as *clean* hands, and *pure* hearts and *undefiled* consciences, and *unspotted* lives, and *swept* and *garnished* souls, that is, souls with their furniture all *put in order*—such phrases, with the meaning we find in them, impress the importance of the relation upon us. The clean external appearance of our school houses, also, has not unreasonably given to strangers a very favorable impression of our town. A hint then at the mass of rubbish, found under the scholars seats in the village school house, while it mortifies us, can not help being of service. Unmistakable heel marks on the tops of the desks reveal also that some of the boys had mistaken the avenues across the room. While the deep and rather numerous indentations in the desks of the school room in No. 3 proved we had erred in supposing that the Yankee use of the jack knife was a “Lost Art” to the young people of this generation in Dublin. And broken panel work in No. 7, showed a rather indecent haste to get into the school room or to escape from its confinement.— Moreover, the entry, especially of the Harrisville school house, reveals harsher usage than would result from ordinary wear and tear during the few years that it has been in use. Short gymnastic exercises under the teacher’s direction and eye may appropriately form a part of each day’s school work, and we had prepared ourselves to say a word in their favor. Three or four minutes devoted to vigorous bodily motions once or twice in the half day may be made wonderfully to freshen and animate a school. We have seen some of the large good results thence coming in our visits to the schools. Such movements, made simultaneously, also train to order. But we do not think the school room, at any time, a fit place for boisterous play. All gymnastic exercises except as a part of the day’s discipline, had better if possible be out of doors.

We have been led to make somewhat extensive comparison of the School Reports of past years, induced in part by an impression somewhat current, we suppose, that the present condition of our schools is hardly what we should expect from their past history. We are glad to express our decided, and we believe, well-grounded conviction that, in most respects, our schools

were never in a better condition than they have been during the past year. We are apt to measure the faults and deficiencies of a system by our ideas of what it is in its perfection. The ideal of a good school we should expect to be raised as we improve its actual condition. Especially it should be borne in mind that in the last generation Dublin was far in advance of most towns in the county. That good influences, proceeding from her, have contributed largely to bring other towns up to her level should be matter for hearty gratulations. It is only to be regretted that we have not been able to raise our standard higher, and carry our schools much farther along, as surely we might have done.

The first printed Report was issued in 1843.* Tables of statistics were first given in 1844. The reports show evident yearly improvement in our schools until 1846. This seems to have been a year of very marked success. Again the report and statistics for the year 1856 seem to show *that* to have been a year of hitherto unexampled prosperity. But a comparison of the average of the statistics for the three years 1844-46, and for the three years 1854-56, with the statistics for the last year will show we think a very evident gain in several respects. Thus the average attendance in the years 1844-46 was about seventy-seven per cent. that for the years 1854-56 was eighty-eight and one half per cent. Last year it was eighty-nine per cent.—There were only the average of forty-one constant scholars, during the first group of years,—of ninety-six during the second group,—but there were one hundred and twenty, last year.

But the most favorable augury of future improvement in our schools we draw from the fact that the conviction has we suppose a deep hold upon our people that our schools have many defects and need to be largely improved. Surely this is a better state of mind, and more hopeful, than one which takes it for granted that all is going on well, and which can find no motive for active exertions to promote the welfare of our schools. If the community could only be induced to give the attention and

*A copy of the printed reports for every year except that for 1850 are among the School Committee papers. It is very desirable that a copy for that year also should be preserved with the rest. The earlier manuscript reports of Dr. Leonard—especially if they contain statistics—would be invaluable to some future historian of the Common Schools of Dublin, if they are in existence and could but be collected.

labor to our schools this year which they justly claim, a new era of unexampled prosperity would dawn upon them to the inexpressible benefit of those who will so soon take our places.— How that labor shall best be applied may best be learned by giving to our schools your thoughtful attention. We can but slightly hint at a few of the ways in which they may be served.

First, really so have at heart the welfare of this our most important social concern that you are sure you neither seek for, nor present, teachers from motives of favoritism or family interest or aught else than the earnest desire that the really best and most serviceable person shall be put in the teacher's place. Do not accept of a teacher because you think "she will do well enough for our district." Make character quite as essential a matter, especially in our summer teachers, as intellectual qualifications. The great mistake of late years, we must repeat with emphasis, has been that too young and poorly qualified persons have been presented for examination. Our children leave our schools some years younger now than was the case a generation since, and it seems to be taken for granted that as soon as a child has finished school studies he or she is ready to be put in charge of school children. As a general thing we do not think this a correct view.

We are ready to congratulate the friends of education that an effective Teachers' Institute offering at least a fortnight's thorough drill to all who will avail themselves of it will be established in this county the next month. We shall be greatly disappointed if many a school next summer does not prove to be largely benefitted by the hints and the discipline thence derived.

Then, in the second place, cherish the teacher while in your employment with all respect, honor, and confidence. And teach your children to do the same. Do not inquire too often whether she is gaining the good will of her scholars, but make your children feel that it is to be taken for granted that only good will, and all honor, are to be felt and shown toward her. Are you so unfortunate as to have one in the teacher's place who cannot or will not be of service to you? Find it out early and take decisive steps, that a poor school, *which is worse than no school*, may not needlessly be kept for a day. The Committee

can not always be so well informed as yourselves of what is doing in your several school houses. Of whatever persons that Committee shall be composed we can not doubt that upon the first hint that matters are going wrong they will do all they can to set them right. Generally they can be of comparatively little service to you in such cases unless you heartily work along with them.

In the third place help promote the welfare of your school by showing your interest in your own children's advancement. Occasional town and district meetings may still be of use to preserve the general interest in Education, and to discuss topics of common concern in the matter. But while you will not fail to attend these as it shall seem to you that your presence shall do yourselves or others good, is it not true that every parent every term can do much more service to the schools by questioning his child with regard to his daily studies and thus making him conscious how much you are concerned that he should do well. It is not necessary that you should go over with the child all the day's lesson or even fully understand what he tells you. Only let no half day or no day go by without getting him to tell you a few words at least of what he has learned at school that day —how well he has behaved, how faithfully he has studied. You will wish to discourage his inclination to tell what the other scholars have done, or what the teacher has said, or done to them. You can not do him nor the school greater service than to encourage him to tell all his little successes and failures, to be approved or regretted by you. It may be that so you in time will come to double in some cases, the results of his school training.

But the great need of our town is the consecration of a few young men to her highest service by their devoting themselves to the careful study and promotion of her educational interests. While such survivors of the last generation still remain among us and the vast results of their good works so abundantly testify to the service they have done we need not take up time to show our needs. The best supporters of our common schools—if they will but take the pains and make the sacrifices necessary—they may in time *make themselves* who have enjoyed no other foreign helps in their education than these schools have afforded, and for the rest, have taken the superintendence of

their education into their own hands. What two or three young men—what one energetic young man throwing aside all thought of looking elsewhere for an easier pathway through life, or of living here for himself alone, will give himself to this work? Let him take it for granted that he will meet with opposition, misunderstanding, lack of recognition of the services he will render, and a misinterpretation of his motives, and let him prepare himself for his work, by the earnest spirit of unconquerable good will, leading him to be firm only where he must be firm, to conciliate where he may, to become in the great hero's sense, "All things to all men," and to be "willing to spend and be spent for others' good." But let him look along to the remote end for his exceeding great reward in the consciousness of large service rendered, in the thought of many an eye moistened in recognition of the disposition he has shown, and the blessing he has wrought, in the grateful memory of himself,—to survive and show its full strength when he has passed away,—and in the heavenly welcome unto higher spheres of usefulness and honor above, to one who has been an instrument of great service to others on earth.

We have again to commend very earnestly to parents and to teachers the more thoughtful consideration of the moral and religious education of their children. Especially we pray them to have regard to the two essential qualities of good citizens, purity of speech and truthfulness of soul.

Profanity is odious and impious. It exercises a degrading influence upon the character of him who uses it. Reverence is the crowning and educating virtue of an elevated life. For how can one attain new measures of high and worthy qualities if he does not cherish a deep respect for the persons in whom those qualities shine most resplendently? or how can one cherish reverence, who, with, or without thought, is in the habit of speaking lightly of things that are venerable, or of Him who is the embodiment of all that is good and fair and excellent. But there is a deep, far beneath the lower deep, into which he sinks who lets his soul grope in the foul thick fogs and earth damps of impure speech. If any one sin more degrades and imbrutes a man than another, it is the sin of sensualism. If there is any

broad and well paved road, and easy lure to that sin, it is found in foul and indecent words. They either portray, or foretell, the condition of his soul who without check indulges in them. This is the truth of Him who said, "According to thy *words* thou shalt be declared righteous, and according to thy words shalt thou be condemned." Because of its effects upon the individual character and because of the contamination of every soul on whom those words fall, we want our children to learn to hate, and loathe, and detest, and shrink, with unspeakable horror from this vice.

And truthfulness we said lies at the basis of the common wealth. It is a virtue perhaps more than all others into which children need to be trained, and by example, much more than by precept. It is not mere truthfulness of speech we are commanding but much more than this,—truthfulness of conduct, character, and life, that shrinks from every petty deceit of act, as something base, and cowardly and unworthy freemen,—the peculiar and appropriate vice of slaves. He or she is unworthy a teacher's place who does not do every thing that can be done to lead the young to cherish the intensest detestation of the former vice, and the profoundest reverence for the latter virtue. And while we parents call upon our teachers to be faithful to this most important duty of their office, shall we not bear in mind how much more efficiently *we* can carry on this part of our children's education, than can they, however necessary coadjutors these teachers may be in the work while our children are away from our care and are exposed to the temptations of school life.

With the earnest prayer that the schools of Dublin may grow more and more fruitful Nurseries of Piety and Virtue, as well as Seminaries of knowledge, and Training Places for the intellect, we commend them to the warmest place in your affections, in order that they may be the most frequent objects of your provident thoughts. We commend them also to the fostering care of Him without whose blessing all human efforts are of no avail.

WILLIAM F. BRIDGE,) School Committee
HENRY C. PIPER, } of
JOHN HUNT, } Dublin.

Dublin, March 4, 1865.

SUMMER SCHOOLS.

DISTRICTS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total or average
Length of school in weeks,	10	10	9	8	16	16	10	9	9	9	98
Children in district, April, 1864,	51	36	40	24	14	20	81	36	30	14	346
No. of scholars during the year,	45	28	30	24	7	25	72	37	24	17	309
No. of scholars in the summer, .	38	16	13	10	14	55	30	18	9	9	203
Average attendance,	27½	12	10	1-7	9	12	1-5	48½	24	16	1-5
Percentage of attendance,	,86	,75	,85	,90	,87	,88	,80	,90	,83	,83	,86
Tardy marks,	7	2	7	1	7	74	60	7	2	2	160
Pupils not late,	33	15	9	9	14	33	12	12	7	7	144
No. of dismissals,	2						8	39	1	10	60
No. not absent,	15	5	1	4	6	19	2	12	1	1	65
No. not absent or late,	13	5	1	3	6	9	2	7	7	7	46
No. of visits by citizens,	84	58	11	45	53	63	28	36	34	1	422
No. of visits by Prud. Com.,	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
No. of visits by S. S. Com.,	5	2	2	2	4	8	5	4	2	2	34
Wages of teacher per month,	\$18 00	18 00	18 00	16 00	18 00	18 48	{24 00	16 00	17 00	18 27	
Money appropriated to each dist.	\$138 95	121 61	126 24	107 74	96 19	103 13	173 64	121 62	114 69	96 17	\$1200

No Summer School.

WINTER SCHOOLS.

17

DISTRICTS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total or average
Length of school in weeks,.....	9	8-11	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	9	12	12	12	10	100 $\frac{3}{4}$
Scholars over 16 years of age,.....	2	7	4	4	4	2	7	2	2	2	32
Whole number of scholars,.....	40	25	28	22	7	20	35	27	21	14	239
Average attendance,.....	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	24 3-10	21	4-5	19 6	1-8 19	30	1-7 23	2-3	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Percentage of attendance,.....	,95	,97	,80	,86	,87	,95	,86	,87	,91	,87	,90
Tardy marks,.....	12	4	47	13	13	13	32	18	7	4	150
Pupils not late,.....	34	22	9	14	1	2	19	15	5	10	129
No. of dismissals,.....	2	3	3	3	4	2	27	14	1	10	65
No. not absent,	19	11	2	6	6	5	5	7	7	3	64
No. not absent or late,	16	11	1	6	6	5	5	3	3	2	55
No. of visits by citizens,.....	74	80	24	7	32	42	35	61	29	44	428
No. of visits by Prud. Com.,.....	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	14
No. of visits by S. S. Com.,.....	5	4	4	1	5	3	6	8	4	3	43
Wages of teacher per month, }	\$35 00	34 40	30 00	F2 00	F22 00	F25 00	F27 00	48 00	F23 83	27 00	36 60
Cost of schools for each scholar,	\$2 72	3 38	3 16	4 45	6 87	5 16	2 14	3 38	3 82	6 87	F24 72

F Female Teacher.



REPORT OF THE TOWN AGENTS.

THE undersigned, a Committee chosen by the Town of Dublin to audit the accounts of the Agents having charge of the School, Ministerial and Appleton Funds, find in the hands of the Agents the following notes and securities :—

Amount loaned, exclusive of Appleton Fund,	17768 41
Principal in the hands of the Agents,	39
Interest received since last settlement,	1073 04
Paid Agent of Selectmen,	682 67
Trinitarian Society,	13 15
Baptist Society,	13 15
First Congregational Society,	351 32
Interest paid Town Agents,	1 51
Whole amount of interest paid out,	1061 30
Remaining in hands of the Agents,	\$11 74

Appleton Fund in the hands of the Agents of the Trustees, and loaned to the Town,	1000 00
Interest in the hands of Agents at last settlement,	19 32
Received of interest since last settlement,	80 33
Whole amount in hands of Agents,	99 65

We have examined the notes and securities in the hands of the Agents, and are of opinion that the securities are good, and the accounts correct.

CALVIN MASON, } Auditing
DEXTER DERBY, } Committee.

Dublin, February 24, 1865.

REPORT OF OVERSEER OF THE POOR.

Inventory of Capital invested at Town Farm, as appraised by the Committee of appraisals, made Feb. 21, 1865.

Appraisal of Real Estate, Feb. 15, 1864,	\$2175 00
One year's interest on the same,	130 50
Inventory of Personal Property, Feb. 15, 1864,	1018 26
One year's interest on the same,	61 09
Total,	<u> </u> \$3384 85
Appraisal of Real Estate, Feb. 21, 1865,	2175 00
Appraisal of Personal Property Feb. 21, 1865,	1402 80
Total,	<u> </u> 3577 80
Balance in favor of Farm, as per appraisal,	192 95

Overseer's account of all money received since settlement, Feb. 16, 1864, to Feb. 21, 1865.

March 23, Received of the town of Marlboro', for the support of Huldah Russell,	\$180 76
“ 24, of Nathaniel Morrison, for Stock sold,	150 00
April 13, Received of County Commissioners, for the support of County Paupers,	229 16
Oct. 27, Received of Josiah H. Knight,	14 00
“ 27, Received of County for support of County Paupers,	247 95
Dec. 23, Received of Town Treasurer,	80 00
Total,	<u> </u> 901 87

Overseer's Receipts.

March 22, 1864, Paid Otis Fuller, for one Steer.	41 00
“ 23, Paid Wm. P. Wheeler, for services and counsel in the Huldah Russell suit,	9 55
“ 24, Paid into the town treasury,	150 00
April 2, Paid Horatio Greenwood, for the board of Esther Brooks from Oct. 23, 1863, till March 18, 1864,	15 85
“ 2, Paid Nathaniel Morrison, in part for one year's services at town Farm,	100 00
“ 15, Paid Rufus Piper, for 2 Coffins and Grave Clothes,	15 50
“ 15, Paid Dr. Parker, for medical attendance upon County Paupers,	34 65
“ 15, Paid Nathaniel Morrison, in full for one year's services as Superintendent of town Farm,	150 00
“ 16, Paid Samuel Smith, for the support of Anna Angier,	5 25
“ 21, Paid E. A. Robbe, in part for one yoke of Steers,	45 00
“ 30, Paid John Morse, a transient Pauper,	75
June 27, Paid Lyman Russell, for the support of Hannah Mason, 20 weeks,	20 00

July 23, Paid Mrs. Fidelia P. Heard,	12 00
Aug. 30, Paid A. Frye for the board and nursing of Mrs. Rogers,	3 00
" 30, Paid Dr. Parkhurst, for medical attendance upon Mrs. Rogers,	2 25
" 30, Paid Stage Co. for Mrs. Rogers.	75
Sept. 9, Paid John W. Starkey, on act. of Samuel Heard,	4 38
" 9, Paid Joseph W. Tucker, City Clerk of Roxbury,	1 00
Oct. 15. Paid Dr. D. B. Cutter, for medical attendance upon County Paupers,	3 50
" 27, Paid Lyman Russell, for the board of Hannah Mason, 7 weeks,	7 00
" 27, Josiah H. Knight, for the board and nursing of Hannah Mason,	18 16
" 27, Paid Funeral expenses,	8 50
" 27, Paid Dr. Nebemiah Rand, for medical attendance upon Hannah Mason,	4 40
" 31, Paid E. A. Robbe, balance due on Steers,	36 05
" 31, Paid H. C. Piper, painting at town Farm,	7 75
Nov. 8, Paid Nathaniel Morrison,	50 00
" 26, Paid into town Treasury,	50 00
Dec. 23, Paid Nathaniel Morrison,	80 00
Feb. 14, 1865, Paid Dr. Martin, for medical attendance upon Samuel Heard,	13 75
Total,	890 04
Which deducted from money received leaves a balance in the hands of the Overseer of	\$11 83

Due the Farm.

Due balance at settlement in the hands of Superintendent,	21 46
" from S. W. Billings,	14 63
" from G. F. Bond,	3 90
" from S. W. Hale,	56 50
" from C. M. Townsend,	2 64
" from town of Dublin, for Bridge Plank,	6 00
" cash in the hands of the overseer,	11 83
Due March 1, from the town of Marlboro', for the support of Huldah Russell,	67 81
" from the County for the support of County Paupers,	135 32
Total,	320 09

Liabilities March 1st. '65.

Due to Rufus Piper, for 2 Coffins and Grave clothes,	16 00
" to S. W. Hale,	3 41
Total liabilities of Farm over and above Superintendent's wages for the year 1864,	19 41
Total amount due the town,	\$300 68
To which may be added the excess of appraisals of '65 over '64, to wit :	192 95
Total,	493 63
From which may be deducted Services of Overseer,	25 00
Taxes abated for the year 1864,	27 86
Total amount,	52 86

Which deducted from amount due the Farm leaves a balance in favor of the same of,	440 77
To which may be added amount paid into the town Treasury, more than drawn out, to wit,	120 00
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	560 77
There will also be due Nathaniel Morrison, April 1, '65, one year's services as Superintendent,	300 00
Receipts at town Farm, from the sale of Stock, produce, and manufactured articles for the year 1864,	856 27
Expenditures at the Farm for stock, hay, groceries, &c., for the year 1864, are,	834 81
	<hr/>
Now in the hands of Superintendent,	\$21 46

Number of Paupers now at the Farm, 8, away from the Farm none.
No. of County Paupers, 5. No. of town Paupers, 2. Boarding one for Marlboro'. One has been added to the Farm within the past year; two have died.

Acting upon the recommendation of the Committee of last year, fifty dollars or more have been expended in repairs on the buildings, making the appraisal of the Farm equal to former years.

NATHAN WHITNEY, *Overseer of the Poor.*

Dublin, February 21, 1865.

This certifies that I have examined the foregoing accounts of the Overseer of the Poor, and find them properly vouched and correctly cast.

JACOB GLEASON, *Auditor.*

Dublin, February 21, 1865.

REPORT OF THE LIQUOR AGENT.

Cash received for sales of liquors since Feb. 16, 1864,	147 02
Cash paid for liquors since Feb. 26, 1864,	104 42
Cash paid for U. S. Licenses,	24 17—\$128 59
Cash on hand Feb. 16, 1864.	30 04
Value of liquors on hand Feb. 16, 1864,	32 35
Casks on hand at the above date,	5 27
Interest,	4 05— 71 69
Cash on hand Feb. 23, 1865,	44 66
Liquors on hand " "	32 04
Casks on hand " "	5 27— 81 97

JOHN PIPER, Liquor Agent.

The undersigned having examined the books and papers of the Agency, find the payments properly vouched, and the accounts correctly cast.

AARON SMITH, } Selectmen
HENRY C. PIPER, } of Dublin.

Dublin, Feb. 25, 1865.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

Receipts.

Money in the treasury at settlement Feb. 16, 1864,	1853 14
received of the overseer of the poor,	200 00
for 11 copies Dublin History,	13 75
received of the U. S. for soldiers' bounties,	682 00
Received N. H. State notes for State bounty,	2100 00
of Aaron Smith, Literary Fund and R. R. tax,	97 50
Jesse Morse, for grass cut on common,	3 00
Selectmen in part of State aid to soldiers' families,	242 30
Nathan Whitney, collector, taxes for 1862, in full,	71 97
George W. Gleason, " " " 1863, in part,	525 00
" " " " " 1864, "	3064 68
Town Agents, interest on school funds,	682 17
Selectmen, money borrowed,	15176 10
	\$24711 67

Money Paid to Town Officers.

Aaron Smith, services as Selectman,	54 75
Henry C. Piper, " "	50 98
Harvey Phillips, " "	20 25
Dexter Mason, " " for 1864, after settlement,	3 25
William F. Bridge, " Superintending School Committee,	32 50
Henry C. Piper, " " " " "	18 00
John Hunt, " " " " "	9 50
Warren L. Fiske, Town Treasurer,	26 00
Warren L. Fiske, Town Clerk,	14 00
Nathan Whitney, Overseer of the Poor,	25 00
Joseph Morse, Sexton,	30 00
John Piper, Liquor Agent,	15 00
Thomas Fisk, Town Agent,	20 00
Thomas Fisk, Agent of Appleton Fund,	2 50
Dexter Derby, Auditor for 1864,	3 00
Jesse Warren, Appraiser at town farm for 1863-4,	2 00
Rufus Piper, Town Agent,	6 00
Rufus Piper, Appraiser at town farm,	1 25
Calvin Learned, " " " "	1 25
Nathan Whitney, Collector for 1862,	30 00
Walter J. Greenwood, services as Agent to prevent the spread of the Pleuro-Pneumonia,	28 00
Calvin Mason, services as Auditor for 1864-5,	2 50
	\$395 73

Notes and Interest Paid.

Cheshire Provident Institution for Savings,	1537.25
Preston L. French,	88.50
Walter J. Greenwood,	1125.30
John G. Parker,	114.60
Harvey Learned, 2 notes and interest in favor of L. D. Learned,	187.20
Thomas Fisk, 1 note in favor of J. A. Fisk, with interest,	135.64
Interest on unpaid notes,	993.74
	<hr/>
	\$4182.23

Cash Borrowed and Interest Paid.

Paid George W. Bemis, money advanced and interest,	201.63
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Town Farm.

N. Whitney, Overseer of the Poor,	91.27
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Labor and Material for Repairing Highways and Bridges.

Paid H. A. Adams, 1863,	4.83	Paid Moses Eaton, 1863,	2.45
Jefferson Heald,	.75	George W. Seaver,	1.97
Joel F. Mason, 1864,	68.12	Horatio Greenwood, 1864,	1.70
James Allison,	8.57	Lambert L. Howe,	35.17
C. M. Townsend,	3.61	Charles W. Gowing,	4.00
Thomas Fisk,	7.00	Harvey Learned,	15.00
Horatio Greenwood,	6.12	Alvah Kendall,	7.50
J. F. Mason,	36.50	Aaron Smith,	2.70
Silas P. Frost,	4.00		
			<hr/>
			\$209.99

Non-resident Highway Tax Worked Out.

Paid to the various Highway Surveyors,	46.83
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Bills for Breaking Roads.

Paid Ephraim Willard, 1862,	3.70	Paid Harvey Learned, 1864,	20
James Allison, 1864,	2.38		
			<hr/> \$6.28

Abatement of Taxes.

Paid G. W. Gleason, collector for the year 1863,	6.40
Nathan Whitney, " " 1862,	1.44
G. W. Gleason, " " 1863,	3.51
" " " " 1864,	46.17
	<hr/> \$57.52

For the Support of Schools.

Paid to District No. 1, having 51 scholars,	138.95
" 2, " 36 "	121.61
" 3, " 40 "	126.24
" 4, " 24 "	107.74
" 5, " 14 "	96.19
" 6, " 20 "	103.13
" 7, " 81 "	173.64
" 8, " 36 "	121.62
" 9, " 30 "	114.69
" 10, " 14 "	96.19
	<hr/> \$1200.00
346 "	

State Aid to Soldiers' Families.

Paid Maria L. Coy,	90 93	Paid Eleanor A. Eastman,	104 00
Mary Doyle,	144 00	Ellen W. Smith,	46 00
Helen E. Morey,	64 00	Sarah G. Hadley,	36 00
Lydia A. Knowlton,	24 00	Susan Lang,	36 00

Soldiers' Bounties.

Paid enrolled men for substitutes,	3115 94
drafted " "	1600 00
Volunteers,	8663 72
State bounties advanced to substitutes and volunteers,	2100 00
	<hr/>
	\$15179 66

Miscellaneous.

Paid S. W. Hale, for over-assessment of taxes for 1862,	3 75
S. A. Richardson, " " " 1863,	2 00
Moses Eaton, putting up guide post,	50
Aaron Smith, for cash paid for blank books and blanks,	2 35
" " " " Geo. Tilden, extra bank return,	2 00
Nathan Whitney, for over-assessment of taxes,	3 00
Aaron Smith, cash paid Wheeler & Faulkner, for services in opposing road near Pottersville,	5 00
K. C. Scott, for printing annual reports,	26 00
1st Congregational Society, for use of vestry the past year,	20 00
Darius Richardson, for Sexton's services,	9 50
to individuals, \$5 00 each, for fares to W. Lebanon, for examination as exempts from military service,	25 00
Amos Page, over-assessment of taxes for 1864,	2 33
J. K. Smith, " " " "	1 35
S. W. Hale, " " " "	1 17
W. L. Fiske, cash paid for stamps and stationery for treasurer,	1 88
" " " " postage " " for town clerk,	1 60
Aaron Smith, stamps for notes,	2 94
Henry C. Piper, " " postage and expenses filling quota,	12 11

Recapitulation — Receipts

Balance in treasury Feb. 16, 1864,	1853	14
Received tax of 1862 in full,	71	97
" 1863 in part,	525	00
" 1864 "	3064	68
of Town Agents, School fund,	682	17
for 11 copies Dublin History,	13	75
of Jesse Morse for grass cut on common,	3	00
State Treasurer, in part of State aid claim,	242	30
Aaron Smith, Literary Fund and R. R. tax,	97	56
Nathan Whitney, Overseer of the Poor,	200	00
Aaron Smith, U. S. bounties,	682	00
State of N. H., notes for soldiers' bounties,	2100	00
Selectmen, money borrowed for the town,	15176	10

3624711 67

Expenditures.

Paid Soldiers bounties,	15479 66
Support of Schools,	1200 00
Aid to Soldiers' Families,	544 93
for Town purposes,	5313 96— 22538 55
Balance,	\$2173 12
Twenty-one hundred dollars of which is in notes against the State of New Hampshire,	2100 00
Cash balance in Treasury,	\$73 12

Town Liabilities.

Notes held against the town,	26816 61
Unpaid interest, estimated,	100 00
Due Superintendent Town Farm, April 1,	300 00
Due Liquor Agent, May 1,	15 00
Dog tax collected,	86 00— 27317 61

Town Assets.

Money in treasury,	73 12
State notes due the town,	2100 00
Due from U. S. as per assignment of volunteers,	2618 00
34 copies History of Dublin,	42 50
Due from the State for aid to soldiers' families,	410 00
Due from collector in part of claim for State aid,	261 70
Outstanding taxes for 1863,	66 98
Outstanding taxes for 1864,	491 31— 6063 61

Balance against the town, \$21254 00

State tax for 1864, \$1950 00
 County " " 724 17

This certifies that we have examined the foregoing accounts of the Treasurer, and find them correctly cast and properly vouched.

DEXTER MASON, } Auditing
 JONA. K. SMITH, } Committee.

Dublin, Feb. 27, 1865.



